

GERMANS HAVE EMBARKED ON BOMB THROWING EXPEDITION

Russians Continue Forward Movement in Galicia But Vast Bodies of Germans Are Entering Russia From the East. An Unconfirmed Report States That An Attack on Antwerp Is Impending. Emperor William Is Ill Due to Exposure. An Official List Given Out From Berlin Shows That German Casualties So Far Is 104,589. Reports That Japanese Have Defeated Germans at Tsin Tau.

(By the Associated Press.)

For three long days without cessation, the Germans have hurled their masses against the French and English along the entire front in northern France. The French official view is that these operations, the fiercest that yet have taken place, are by high command, meaning possibly direct instructions from the Emperor himself. Their purpose has been to break through the allied lines, but both French and British official reports say they have failed.

From Paris it is announced that not only have the Germans been unable to achieve their object, but they have lost a flag, guns and men in the attempt.

BRITISH SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

The British as usual, are laconic. "The situation is satisfactory," the report reads, "and the counter-attack on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

The bayonet has played an important part in these engagements, where men in the trenches on the one side or the other, only a few hundred yards apart, come to grips with steel after the positions have been shelled and raked with rifle fire.

FRENCH CLAIM PROGRESS.

The French claim appreciable progress on the left wing, and a decisive victory over the famous Prussian guard in the center.

Of the Woevre district, where the Germans have made gains in the last two or three days, little is said. One of the remarkable things in this great battle which has entered upon its sixteenth day, is the spirit maintained by the troops. British, French, and Germans have withstood the most terrific shelling the world has ever known, and almost constant rain or rifle bullets and hand to hand encounters with gun and bayonet, but all reports agree that they are fighting with the same determination and tenacity as in the beginning, and that even the commanders in some cases are having difficulty in holding their men back.

The German general staff, by way of Berlin, reports that the allies are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German army. The general staff also reports slight gains on the center of the battlefield, and an engagement with artillery south of Verdun.

GERMAN CASUALTY LIST.

The German casualty list, as officially reported from Berlin, numbers 104,589 up to date, of whom 15,674 are dead, 65,908 wounded, and 23,007 missing.

In the Far East, according to Japanese reports, the Japanese have defeated the Germans on the outskirts of Tsing-Tau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiao-Chow. Though the battle lasted fourteen hours, the losses so far as known were small.

BOMB-DROPPING EXPEDITION

German Zeppelins have dropped bombs on Belgian towns, a German aeroplane has paid another visit to Paris, dropping explosives in its flight, while a Zeppelin also appeared above the city of Warsaw.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ILL.

The German Emperor is reported suffering from inflammation of the lungs. Only a day or two ago his fifth son, Prince Oscar, was obliged to withdraw from his regiment, and is being treated for a heart affection, the result of over exertion. The Emperor's youngest son, Prince Joachim has just recovered from a bullet wound.

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMANS.

From Petrograd comes an official statement from the Russian general staff that German attempts in Russian Poland have been repulsed and that the Germans are in retreat.

BOTH SIDES OPTIMISTIC.

London, Sept. 27.—9:15 p. m.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across northeastern France, the armies of the allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with the bayonets, and tonight's statements from both sides are worded with the optimism that has characterized all these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress." The German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Elsewhere along the battle front neither side seems to have achieved any notable success.

GERMANS ENTER RUSSIA.

The continued forward movement of Russian troops in Galicia;

the appearance of German air craft dropping bombs over various places in Belgium and again in Paris and Warsaw, and the movement of vast bodies of German troops into Russia by way of east Prussia, were significant in a summary of the events in both theatres of war.

Of the German bombs thrown none seems to have done extensive damage. One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium and one in Paris. The explosives in Paris fell near the quarter occupied by many Americans.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that an attack on Antwerp is impending.

NO NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS.

Neither army has achieved anything notable since the allies have reported progress in one direction. The allies at one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by the crack Prussian guard, and the Germans insist that today, with a weaker force, their right has checked the advance of a mixed French and British force brought up by rail.

Recurring references to bayonet charges seem to prove conclusively that this picturesque and romantic phase of warfare, which it was thought had been killed by the advent of great guns and other equipment of modern armies, is not all a thing of the past.

The French official communication says that at some points the trenches are only a hundred metres apart, thus a small portion of the millions engaged have known the stimulation and thrill of fighting.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

Dispatches from Petrograd report that fierce fighting still goes on in Galicia, though Cracow, towards which the Russian hosts have been marching ever since Przemyśl was invaded and communication cut, has not been attacked.

To the north, the German invasion is assuming vaster proportions notwithstanding the Russian war office insists that the Germans are being repulsed at the frontier. It was estimated here that the German front extends from the Baltic coast to the southern boundary of Silesia, a distance of about 400 miles.

What opposition the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen. The fighting centered again today along the river Niemen from Druskeniki in Suwalki, Russian Poland, to Sopotzkin. The official statement issued tonight at Petrograd, said the German artillery had been unable to assume the offensive at Sopotzkin and that their retreat was more or less general.

DEARTH OF NAVAL NEWS.

There has been a dearth of naval news in the last twenty-four hours, and although the fall of the Austrian seaport of Cattaro has been reported imminent for several days, the event has not been recorded. The German Emperor's illness variously described last week as a severe cold and influenza is now said to be inflammation of the lungs, due to the Emperor falling into a water-filled trench.

To the cholera heretofore reported among the Austrian troops, has been added, according to an Antwerp dispatch, typhus fever, which is said to be raging in the German camps around Brussels and near Termonde. It is reported that several hundred Germans already have succumbed to the disease.

WAR BULLETINS

British Situation Satisfying.

London, Sept. 27, 10:13 p. m.—The British official statement given out tonight on the battle in the north of France says:

"The situation is satisfactory and the counter attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

Berlin Reports Slight Gains.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—Wireless to Sayville, L. I., says: The enemy are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme right end of the flank of the German army.

"At Bapaume (in Pas de Calais, fourteen miles southeast of Arras) an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force."

"In the center of the battle front we have made slight gains."

"The forts under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire and our artillery is engaged with forces the enemy brought up on the west bank of the Meuse."

"Elsewhere the situation remains unchanged."

OFFICER WAS SAVED

But 37 of His Party Succumbed to German Fire.

One the Battle Front, via Paris, Sept. 27.—A French lieutenant, M. Verlin is the hero of the day as the result of an affair in which he was the main figure yesterday.

The lieutenant and fifty men reconnoitering ten miles in advance of the main body on the Oise river, encountered 5,000 Germans. The Frenchmen took refuge in nearby woods, and from this shelter fired volleys until only thirteen of their detachment remained alive and of these four were wounded. The party then crept away. The Germans hesitated to attack the woods for fear of a trap.

SERVIANS BEAT BACK AUSTRIAN ARMY WITH LOSS OF MANY MEN

Paris, Sept. 27.—7:05 p. m.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Serbia, dated September 24, and delayed in transmission says: "The Servians have lost heavily during the battle with the Austrians which has been progressing for a fortnight. The Austrians have brought five army corps

into action. With several brigades of fresh troops they crossed the river Drina and attacked the Servians, whose numbers were inferior."

"More than 30,000 Austrians with much artillery and many machine guns, advanced with the object of reaching Kroupani, Vally and Ego. The Servians beat back the Austrian left wing, which lost ten thousand men killed and wounded. In the center, however, the Servians were compelled to retire six miles. Later the Servians forced the Austrian right wing also to retreat with enormous losses."

"Meanwhile independent columns of Servians and Montenegrins have advanced for into Bosnia."

FARM NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

ence between rich and poor land or between "new and old land lies in the content of nitrogen and humus, which are abundant in the rich soil but deficient in poor soil."

Fortunately there is a family of plants that is able to get nitrogen from the air through the aid of bacteria which live in their roots. This family is known as legumes. These of most importance are as follows: Red clover, alsike clover, white clover, crimson clover, Japan clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, cowpeas, soy beans, garden beans and peas, and vetches. On the roots of all kinds of legumes are found small growths resembling warts, which are called nodules. These nodules are produced by exceedingly small forms of plant life which can be seen only by the aid of a powerful microscope. These bacteria take plant food of the various kinds needed from the root sap of the plants in which they live and in turn they supply the plant with more or less nitrogen, which they have the power to get from the air. If a legume be grown in a soil which does not contain these bacteria it can only make use of the soil supply of nitrogen, like other plants, such as corn or wheat. Thus the proper bacteria must be supplied before a legume can be grown successfully.

One of the chief soil constituents which are well known to decrease under usual cultivation is humus, as the dark-colored organic substances which result from the decay of vegetable matter are called. The value of vegetable matter in the soil is not apt to be over-estimated, for the humus produced from it increases the water-holding capacity of the soil and improves the texture, so that the soil is less inclined to bake. Also its importance in connection with different kinds of necessary bacteria is very great.